

FAMOUS "FIELD OF BLOOD"

Said to Be Spot Judas Purchased With the Silver for Which He Sold His Master.

Just outside the walls of Jerusalem, in the Valley of Hinnom, is a rocky plain known as the Acceldama or Field of Blood. It is the spot where Judas sold his master, Jesus, for thirty pieces of silver. For centuries visitors to the holy city, dying while on their pilgrimage found a resting place.

Gray and barren, it is a desolate spot, solitary but for the chance visitor and a few withered gray-clad monks from a nearby monastery. For a small fee, one of these ancient recluses will show you the sights of the place. Caves and underground passages, honeycombed with tombs, are cut in the rocky field. Your guide leads you down age-worn steps, cut perhaps in the sixth century, into crumbling halls. His torch casts flickering uncanny shadows on the damp gray walls. The place seems to resent your intrusion; it is the "place of sleep," the hall of the dead. On one side is the tomb of some warrior monk who followed the fortunes of Richard Lion Heart of England to the holy land, dying at the very gates of the city his master had hoped to conquer. He must have died penniless, too, as no many of these zealots did, else his bones had not rested in the potter's field.

Near Acceldama is a ruined charnel house, said to have been built by the Crusaders for their dead. It is a tumbling ruin, nearly thirty feet long by twenty wide, with one side of naked rock. Beneath it are two of the largest caverns, their rock sides pierced with tombs and shallow graves. In the roof of the ruins are holes through which the bodies of the dead were lowered.

The Field of Blood is on the northeastern slope of the Hill of Evil Council, where tradition says the villa of Calphurnius stood, and where the chief priest and elders plotted the execution of Jesus.

SAVE MONEY FOR FARMERS

Direct Testimony Showing That the Woodpecker Should Be Protected by All Agriculturists.

We are assured on high authority that if birds were as numerous today as they were 60 years ago it would mean a saving of many million dollars to American farmers. The slaughter of migratory birds is surely followed by the increase of destructive insects. Among the farmer's bird friends are the woodpeckers, especially the red-headed members of the species.

In proof there is cited the following instance: A pair of them nested in a dead cottonwood tree near an orchard. One day the observer watched them through a pair of glasses. The young birds were about half grown. The parents made 90 trips in one hour, each time with a worm. It is safe to say that they saved 90 apples in that hour—a box worth, say \$1. If the birds worked ten hours a day, they were worth \$10 to the owner of that orchard, or, in the three weeks the birds were in the nest \$210. It is plain, then, that no farmer can afford to kill a woodpecker.

All Wrong, Napoleon.

"The dull, drab years of middle age," is the way a Y. M. C. A. worker classifies the period in a man's life from thirty-five to forty-five. He says that men of this age are frequenters of saloons, that they are mostly married and that they are not as desirable in the way of citizenship as the male individuals of seventeen to twenty-four, who spend much time with their sweethearts, or the male individuals more than forty-six, for that after passing forty-five and presumably surviving the "dull, drab years," a fellow turns his attention to things spiritual, generally to church work, and begins to live again. "The truth is," said a power of the rail, "this Y. M. C. A. gink seems to have lost, as a good many academic students of the saloon lose, the real solution. No better explanation ever has been made or ever will be made than that men go to the saloon because they have no place else to go that gives them the same sort of unconventional welcome. They go there not because their years are dull and drab, but because the gregarious instinct calls them."—New York Sun.

Primitive Submarine.

In the early part of the seventeenth century a submarine was successfully navigated in England from Westminster to Greenwich.

The inventor and navigator—Cornelius Drebel, a Dutchman—enjoyed the patronage of James I, and the credulous king was only prevented from taking part in a submarine trip by the assurance of some of his courtiers that Drebel was "in league with Old Nick."

The boat was so constructed that "a person could see under the surface of the water, and without candle light, as much as he needed to read in the Bible or any other book." It was also propelled by oars.

High Society.

Miss Richen-Frisky—My parents' wedding was very exclusive, don't you know. They were married in the Little Church Around the Corner, in New York.

Miss Froren-Samp—Look, that's nothing. Mine went up in a balloon at the state fair and took the procession with 'em.

OUR SAVED FOOD FED THE ALLIES

Food Administrator Writes President America Conserved 141,000,000 Bushels Wheat.

CREDIT DUE TO WOMEN.

Meat and Fat Shipments Increased by \$44,800,000 Pounds.

Conservation measures applied by the American people enabled the United States to ship to the Allied peoples and to our own forces overseas 141,000,000 bushels of wheat and \$44,800,000 pounds of meat during the past year, valued in all at \$1,400,000,000. This was accomplished in the face of a serious food shortage in this country, bespeaking the wholeheartedness and patriotism with which the American people have met the food crisis abroad.

Food Administrator Hoover, in a letter to President Wilson, explains how the situation was met. The voluntary conservation program fostered by the Food Administration enabled the piling up of the millions of bushels of wheat during 1917-18 and the shipment of meat during 1917-18.

The total value of all food shipments to Allied destinations amounted to \$1,400,000,000, all this food being bought through or in collaboration with the Food Administration. These figures are all based on official reports and represent food exports for the harvest year that closed June 30, 1918.

The shipments of meats and fats (including meat products, dairy products, vegetable oils, etc.) to Allied destinations were as follows:

Fiscal year 1916-17... 2,165,500,000 lbs.

Fiscal year 1917-18... 3,911,100,000 lbs.

Increase \$44,800,000 lbs.

Our slaughterable animals at the beginning of the last fiscal year were not appreciably larger than the year before and particularly in hogs; they were probably less. The increase in shipments is due to conservation and the extra weight of animals added by our farmers.

The full effect of these efforts began to bear their best results in the last half of the fiscal year, when the exports to the Allies were 2,183,100,000 pounds, as against 1,260,500,000 pounds in the same period of the year before. This compares with an average of 801,000,000 pounds of total exports for the same half years in the three-year pre-war period.

In cereals and cereal products reduced to terms of cereal bushels our shipments to Allied destinations have been:

Fiscal year 1916-17... 259,900,000 bushels

Fiscal year 1917-18... 340,800,000 bushels

Increase 80,900,000 bushels

Of these cereals our shipments of the prime breadstuffs in the fiscal year 1917-18 to Allied destinations were: Wheat 181,000,000 bushels and rye 18,800,000 bushels, a total of 199,800,000 bushels. In addition some 10,000,000 bushels of 1917 wheat are now in port for Allied destinations or en route thereto. The total shipments to Allied countries from our last harvest of wheat will be therefore, about 210,000,000 bushels, or a total of 154,800,000 bushels of prime breadstuffs. In addition to this we have shipped some 10,000,000 bushels to neutrals dependent upon us, and we have received some imports from other quarters.

"This accomplishment of our people in this matter stands out even more clearly if we bear in mind that we had available in the fiscal year 1916-17 from net carry-over and as surplus over our normal consumption about 200,000,000 bushels of wheat which we were able to export that year without trenching on our home loaf," Mr. Hoover said. "This last year, however, owing to the large failure of the 1917 wheat crop, we had available from net carry-over and production and imports only just about our normal consumption. Therefore our wheat shipments to Allied destinations represent approximately savings from our own wheat bread."

"These figures, however, do not fully convey the volume of the effort and sacrifice made during the past year by the whole American people. Despite the magnificent effort of our agricultural population in planting a much increased acreage in 1917, not only was there a very large failure in wheat, but also the corn failed to mature properly, and our corn is our dominant crop. "I am sure," Mr. Hoover wrote in concluding his report, "that all the millions of our people, agricultural as well as urban, who have contributed to these results should feel a very definite satisfaction that in a year of universal food shortages in the northern hemisphere all of those people joined together against Germany have come through into sight of the coming harvest not only with wealth and strength fully maintained, but with only temporary periods of hardship."

"It is difficult to distinguish between various sections of our people—the homes, public eating places, food trades, urban or agricultural population—in ascending credit for these results, but no one will deny the dominant part of the American women."

A boarder in a man who is more interested in getting his wife than in getting his job.

AMERICANS ASKED TO LIMIT USE OF SUGAR

Must Use No More Than Two Pounds Per Person a Month if the Present Meagre Allied Sugar Ration Is Maintained.

Stocks Will Be Short Until Beginning of New Year—Ration May Be Enlarged Then.

Two pounds of sugar a month—half a pound a week—that is the sugar ration the U. S. Food Administration has asked every American to observe until January 1, 1919, in order to make sure there shall be enough for our Army and Navy, for the Allied armies and for the civilians of those nations.

By New Year's the world sugar situation will be relieved somewhat by the new crop. Cuban sugar of this year's crop will be arriving in this country.

Every available sugar source will be drawn on by the Food Administration during the next winter months to maintain sufficient stocks here to keep up our national sugar supply. During October the first American beet sugar will arrive in the markets. By the middle of November some of our Louisiana cane crop will be available. All of this sugar and more may be needed to keep this nation supplied on a reduced ration and to safeguard the Allied sugar ration from still further

reduction. In Europe the present ration is already reduced to a minimum.

The situation which the United States faces in its efforts to maintain a fair distribution of sugar to the Allied world is as follows:

Sugar supplies throughout the country, in homes, stores, factories and barbers are at a low ebb. We must make increased sugar shipments to the Allies.

Production of American beet and Louisiana cane crops have been disappointing.

Porto Rico crops have been curtailed.

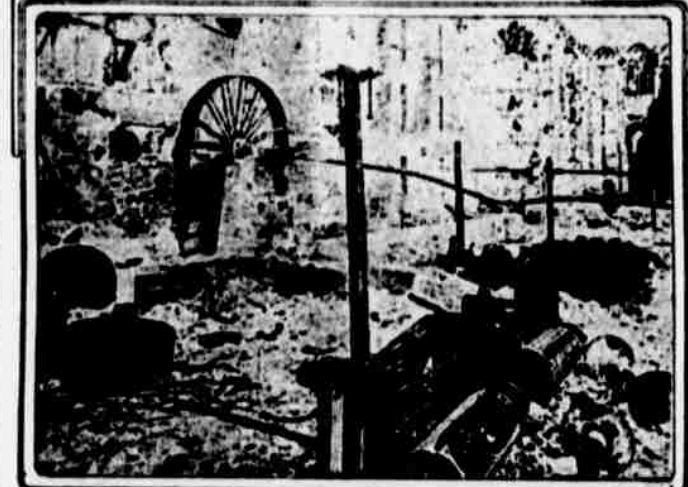
Immense sugar stocks in Java cannot be reached on account of the shipping shortage; ships are needed for troop movements and munitions.

Army and Navy sugar requirements have increased as well as those from the Allies.

Most industries using sugar have had their allotment reduced by one-half; some will receive no sugar.

Households should make every effort to preserve the fruit crop without sugar, or with small amounts of sugar. Later, when the sugar supply is larger, the canned fruit may be sweetened as it is used.

French Sugar Mills Destroyed



France must import sugar today, most of it from this side of the ocean, because the largest portion of French sugar beet land is in German hands. As a result, the French people have been placed on a sugar ration of about 18 pounds a year for domestic use; a pound and a half a month. This photograph shows how the German troops destroyed French sugar mills.

Thanks to the French rationing system the annual consumption has been cut to 600,000 tons, according to reports reaching the United States Food Administration. Before the war France had an average sugar crop of about 750,000 tons of sugar and had some left over for export.

Saving Sugar Saves Shipping



AMERICAN families would have less sugar than the people of war-torn France, if we depended entirely on our home-grown sugar stocks.

Approximately 75 per cent. of our sugar is shipped to our shores. We produce about 1,000,000 tons of sugar a year. Our imports from abroad amount to over 3,000,000 tons a year in normal times.

The United States Food Administration asks each family to limit its use of sugar to two pounds per month per person for household use. The military situation demands that every available ship be placed at the disposal of the Army or Navy. When we save sugar, we save shipping.

COLLEGE BOOTS

FOR YOUNG WOMEN

Nifty Brown Cafneolin Soles, English Last

Come in all sizes and widths

\$6.00

Griffith's

507 Felix St. St. Joseph, Mo. Service by Mail Postpaid.

Member Retail Mercants Ass'n Railroad Fares Rebated. Train or Auto.

RELIGION OF THE CHILDREN

Spirit of Faith, Hope and Love Toward the Father and Mother is Offspring's World.

We need not follow the antiquarians back into the era of the cave dwellers in our search for the origin of religion. Religion is reborn in the birth of every babe, says Lyman Abbott in the Outlook. He needs no teacher to tell him that he is dependent on his mother for his food, and a widening sense of his helpless dependence on her grows with his widening experience. Her service to him awakens his gratitude, her brooding love for him inspires in him an answering love.

If she is wise as well as an affectionate mother, he early recognizes her authority and learns that prompt obedience is one secret of happiness. If she loves and honors her husband, her child's love and honor follows hers to the strong stranger. If she has piety as well as human affection, he dimly perceives in her prayers at his bedside an experience which he presently wishes he might share. Thus there grows up in him a spirit of dependence, gratitude, love, reverence, obedience, faith—and this spirit is religion. It antedates all theology, precedes thought, transcends definition. The spirit of faith, hope and love toward father and mother is the child's religion. The conception of God and his duties toward God comes later.

URNS THOUGHT TO RELIGION

Destruction by Shell of Statue That Stood Somewhere in Galicia Resulted in Many Reproductions.

Yes, war does turn men's thoughts to religion. Go to any, immoral Budapest. You find it today a city of sober people. You find in many of the shop windows the reproduction of a famous statue that stood "somewhere in Galicia," relates the Christian Herald.

It was a large crucifix. A battle pivoted around it. A shell struck the statue, tore away the entire cross and left the figure of the Christ standing and unscathed. This event made a tremendous impression upon the Hungarians.

The story of it went through the army like wildfire. At Budapest miniature statues, showing the destroyed cross and the intact figure of the Christ, were at once manufactured, and put on sale. You can find them now, expensive or cheap, in nearly every Hungarian home.

The pity of it is that it seems to take a war to make some people think of these things.

—You should make it a point to attend the evening program at the Maitland Fair. Something doing always. —Harvey Meyer, who is engaged in the lumber business at McAlester, Oklahoma, is at home on a visit with his parents, Rev. W. L. Meyer and wife.

—Dr. J. L. Hogan and wife autoed to St. Joseph and return, Wednesday of this week.

—Robert Proffit and wife have removed from St. Joseph back to Oregon.

—They will welcome you with open arms at the Maitland Fair. Go to it.

Evangelical Church.

Preaching service in Oregon Sunday morning at 11 o'clock.

Sermon hour at Nickell's Grove, at 8:30.

W. C. JOHNSON.

Become a partner of the government; buy War Savings Stamps.

Mayflower and Vicinity.

—Coon Stovall and sons, Donald and Orville, of Craig, called at the home of his father-in-law, Hugh Brohan, Saturday evening.

—Mrs. Frank Heckman and children and Isaac Heckman and wife spent Tuesday with her parents, Wade Morris and family, at Mound City.

—John Schank and wife spent Saturday with their son, Chester, who is in Co. E, 210 Engineers, Camp Funston, Kansas. He seemed to be well and satisfied.

—Sam Carr and family spent Monday with Bill Carr and family.

—Lewis Kurts and Donald Emerson called at Chas. Stadler's Sunday evening.

—Roy Grimes spent Saturday night at John Schanks.

—Joe Lentz returned home last Sunday, after taking a course at the Auto School in Kansas City.

—Maurice Ramsey took a truck load of hogs to St. Joseph for John Schank Tuesday.

—Isaac Heckman and wife are visiting a few days with his parents, Frank Heckman and family. Isaac expects to be called for service soon.

—George Norris and wife were St. Joseph visitors Tuesday.

—Iva and Orpha Schank and their sister, Mrs. Roy Grimes, and family, visited Sunday with their aunt, Mrs. L. E. Hart, and family, of Savannah.

—Quite a few from this vicinity attended the Chautauqua at Oregon last week.

—Several from this vicinity received word from Allen G. Stanley and Frank Meade that they are well and like the soldier life fine.

—Chester Schank received a letter from his friend, Earl Emme, from Pennsylvania, who is now somewhere in France, in Co. B, 320 Infantry, American E. F. via New York. He is well and likes the country fine, but would like to be back in old Missouri again.

—A rain visited the Mayflower district Sunday night. CHEYENNE.

Spend and waste less; buy War Savings Stamps.

—We are informed that Thomas Kreck has purchased from J. H. Kiplinger, the residence property just north of the Evangelical church.

—T. E. Wilson and family autoed to St. Joseph, one day this week, where Mr. Wilson went for consultation in regard to an operation that he thinks he will have to undergo.

—Mrs. Jonas Watson and son, Loyd, are visiting with her sister, Mr. and Mrs. Joe Herman, and family, of Sheridan Lake, Colorado. They will be absent a couple of weeks.

—S. A. West, wife and several children, of Wauweta, Nebraska, who have been here for a couple of weeks, the guest of his father-in-law, John A. Roswell, and other relatives in and around New Point, left Thursday of this week for his Nebraska home. Sam is a former resident of this county, but has been a resident of Nebraska for so, these many years. It does not seem possible, but he has a son in France. We acknowledge a pleasant call.

—Mrs. Perry Anselment, who was so badly injured in an auto wreck in Colorado, and was in St. Joseph hospital, has so improved in her condition as to be able to return to her home this week.

Monarch, Round Oak and Bridge & Beach Ranges. Nothing better made and at 10 per cent reduction till August 25th.

TEARE & RULEY

—Will Risk, of McAllen, Texas, is back in old Holt county for an extended visit. He seems to be satisfied with that country, and says he is feeling younger. He is the independent candidate for the legislature for the district composed of Hidalgo, Starr and Cameron counties.

—Mrs. Matt Eiler was at the bedside of her mother a few days the past week, who is convalescing from a recent operation at a St. Joseph hospital.

—Mrs. W. D. Lukens spent a few days the past week visiting with Mrs. L. D. Warren, at the Evangelical parsonage.

—Members of Meyer Post will hold their regular meeting at the home of their comrade, F. S. Rostock, this Saturday afternoon, August 24, and Ferd says keep a coming until every one of the boys can answer roll call, personally. He says the welcome of himself and wife to "the boys" will be as warm as the season, and as it was for him at Shiloh 56 years ago.

—Len Whitam, of St. Joseph, came up and took in the Chautauqua Sunday. He is now with the St. Joseph Live Stock Exchange. He doesn't "any older since he became a grandfather."

Charles Castle, of Port Arthur, Texas, is here for a visit with his mother, Mrs. Rebecca Castle, and others. Charles started to come through from Port Arthur in his automobile, but something occurred to it while en route, and, although the disability was not serious, there was not an auto. A doctor within reach, and so he took a railroad train and came on through that way, leaving his car there. He is accompanied by a friend, Rudie Briebershtein.

—C. E. Bunker, our jeweler, has just received the "New Editions" of the "Phonograph of the Soul." Call, see and hear it. Don't go away from home to buy what you can get here—see just what you are buying, and above all, save money on the price that you will have to pay elsewhere.

—See C. E. Bunker's advertisement elsewhere in this issue. It will pay you to read it.

—Phil Rush, one of our citizens and veterans of the civil war, was stricken with paralysis Sunday, and is in a very serious condition. He is at the home of his daughter, Mrs. R. H. Hutt.

—Dr. Hogan reports the birth of a baby girl to Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Byrns, August 18, 1918.

—Lester Pettifohn and family, accompanied by his family, Mr. J. Pettifohn and daughter, Maud, drove from Funston last Friday, where Mr. R. and daughter visited his two sons and brothers. They returned Sunday without any special mishaps.

—L. H. Wright and family, of Craig, came down Saturday and stayed over until Sunday afternoon for a short visit with Mrs. Wright's parents, H. T. Altire and wife.

—Alvah Proffit came over from Camp Funston, Kansas, for a Sunday visit with his folks and other friends. Alvah looks every inch a soldier.

—A letter from Frank Castle says they are to leave Camp Sherman, Ohio, this week, for overseas. Frank is in the Ambulance Corps, and he will aid in rendering first assistance to the wounded upon the battle fields of France.